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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq;*

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Duceris, ut Nervis alienis mobile Lignum.
HOR.

THO' it seems to be pretty generally agreed, that Man is greatly superior to all the animal Inhabitants of the Globe; there hath been, I think, some Variety of Opinions concerning the particular Excellence in which this Superiority consists. *Cicero* in his Book of Invention, ascribes the Pre-eminence of Man over all other Animals, to the Power of Speech. His Words are these: *Mihi quidem videntur Homines cum multis Rebus humiliores, et infirmiores sint, hac Re maxime Bestiis præstare quod loqui possint.* 'Men, who in many Particulars are 'below the Beasts of the Field, seem to me in the 'Article of Speech, principally to excell them.' *Juvenal* in his Fifteenth Satyr will have this to consist in Tears.

——*Mollissima Corda*
Humano Generi dare se Natura fatetur,
Quæ Lachrymas dedit——
——*Separat hoc*
Nos a Grege Mutorum.

Again, one of our Writers considers a Smile as that which constitutes our chief Pretence to such Superiority.

Smiles not allow'd to Beasts from Reason move, &c.

This Dissention, of which many more Instances might be produced, may perhaps give a Latitude to some evil disposed Persons, and who are by no Means Friends of their own Species, to doubt, whether the Fact itself of our Pre-eminence hath not been too hastily taken for granted; nay the Words of *Cicero* above cited, acknowledge that this Superiority hath by some warm Heads been carried much too far, and too universally challenged: 'For 'Men' (says he, if literally translated) 'are in 'many Things lower, and weaker than the Beasts.'

In Reality, this Claim of Precedence is not only to be confined to some particular Instances; but to some individual Persons,

Man differs more from Man; than Man from Beast.

says the Poet, and he says truly; for as I think it must be granted that there are Individuals of the human Species, who are of superior Dignity to the highest Order of Animals; so may it, I believe, be proved, that there are others inferior to the lowest.

Divines and Moralists have perhaps been guilty of an Error, in arguing this Inferiority from the many deplorable Vices that have corrupted human Nature. These, 'tis true, do often level Man with the Beasts, but cannot be fairly said to degrade him below them: Forasmuch as there are, I believe, no such Vices of which the Animal doth not partake in Common, with the human Species. Thus a Bear will be guilty of Drunkenness, a Hog of Gluttony; and in Wantonness, in Cruelty, indeed, in every vicious Habit, it is very easy to find a Match for the most atrocious human Examples among their fellow Savages.

The same may perhaps be said of most Kinds of Folly, for possibly there is no fine Gentleman or fine Lady in the World, who is capable of exceeding the Absurdities of a Monkey or Baboon.

To say the Truth, I know but one Instance in which Mankind can be said to be really inferior to the Brute Creation, who are perhaps tainted with every other bad Quality, but must be allowed to be perfectly clear from this which I am now about to mention. In a Word then, I do not remember to have ever observed in any four-footed Animal, the least Traces of what we call Party: A Word by which I would be understood to mean, a certain blind Instinct, that without any Foundation of Reason, or any Temptation of Interest, impells Men to act and to talk in the most absurd and unaccountable Manner; with the greatest Zeal and Fury to pursue their own Destruction, and with the utmost Inveteracy to fly in the Faces of all who would preserve them from it.

This is an Instinct far below that which was ever supposed to govern the Beasts of the Field. Those Writers who have been too proud to allow the Use of Reason to the Brutes, have, however, given them a Power so very like Reason, that it seems, indeed, little more than a Dispute about Words, whether it be that or no. The famous Case put by the Schoolmen, of an Ass between two Bundles of Hay, is an Argument of this; for what can the highest Degree of Reason do more, than direct us to the Pursuit of our greatest Good; and when two Objects are offered to our Choice, in which the Proportion of Good is exactly ballanced, our Reason consequently must balance on which to fix our Election. The same Trial might be made, I believe, with equal Success, of an Epicure placed between two favourite Dishes of the same Kind; or of a Miser between two equal Heaps of Gold: Unless, perhaps, that in the last Instance, the Miser would extend both his Hands different Ways, and at once would draw both Heaps towards him.

But was ever Man absurd enough to intimate that if a hungry Ass was placed between a Bundle of Hay and a Bundle of Faggot-sticks, he would reject the former and eagerly turn towards the latter? Do we suppose there is any Beast of Burthen so silly, that, if after having been long accustomed to heavy Loads and severe Lashes, he should by a happy Exchange of Masters, arrive at the Enjoyment of Ease and Liberty, he would yet languish after his former Yoke and Whip, and long to return to all his Drudgery again? This, I say, cannot be alledged to the Disgrace of any Animal that hath the Honour to walk on four Feet, for I may call it an Honour to be, on any Account, excepted from the Number of those whom I am just going to mention.

Now, is it not certain, that there are Men so misled by a very perverse Instinct, that if you should offer Happiness or Misery, Freedom or Slavery to their Choice, they would disdain the former, and greedily swallow down the latter. Men, who if they have not groaned under the Yoke, and smarted themselves with the Lash, have at least *heard it with their Ears, and their Fathers have declared it unto them*, who yet murmur and repine, because they are not as cursed as their Fathers were: And detest and vilifie all those who are instrumental in keeping such Curses from them. And all this I may here fairly affirm of a certain Party among us, as all this hath been often already, as well by myself as by others, proved to clearest Demonstration.

As this is a Character far below the Capacity or Dignity of any of the Species of the Brutes, so it justly renders a Man liable to be considered in that Light, in which some whimsical People have unjustly placed those Brutes, I mean in that of a mere Machine; namely, a Body moved by a certain Impulse from without, and which hath not the least Guidance by any rational, or thinking Faculty within itself. A Jacobite is, indeed, as errant a Machine as a Wheelbarrow; or if that should offend by being too low and vulgar, I will say as a Clock; and goes all its Days exactly as it is set and wound up by the Hands of such who possess it. If you should ask either Clock or Jacobite, why they point such a particular Way; or why, at certain Times they send forth certain particular Sounds, they would both render an Account equally satisfactory: Both will go on in one and the same Method, or they will not go on at all. You may to as good Purpose reason with the one, as with the other. The Course of either is only to be prevented by downright Violence; and that Violence is, indeed, no less than what will be sufficient to put an entire Period to their Motion. In fact, there is only this Difference between them; the one is wound up dry, the other wet: The Clock goes by the Weight of Lead; the Jacobite generally goes by the Weight of Liquor.

If there had been any Truth in the old Fable of *Prometheus*, who is reported to have stolen Fire from Heaven, in order to animate his Men of Clay, I should have imagined he had left some of his Statues without any such etherial Rays; and from these had descended the Race of Jacobites: For those who have considered the Beasts as Machines have allowed them the Power of Generation. The having formed such a Set of miserable Tools for the Use of Tyrants, and for the Plague of Society, would have been a better Reason for the Punishment he is feigned to suffer, than any Theft he could possibly have committed.

As I have here considered these People in the Nature of Machines, I shall conclude with likening them to one, which they do, in the strictest Sense resemble. Surely I may venture to say, there never was a juster Comparison than what I am about to make, *viz.* of a Set of Jacobites to a Ring of Bells. What are the Uses of both these but to alarm the Mob, and to call them together on particular Occasions, and often for no Purpose but to get drunk. With equal Pleasure and Harmony would they summon a Popish as a Protestant Congregation; nor do they ever ring so melodiously as when they ring *the Changes*. Both alike, from their Emptiness, produce Sound; nor can they ever be pulled up to the Top without *turning* ALL *topsy-turvy*: For which, and some other good Reasons, *a Ring of Jacobites*, no more than a Ring of Bells, should ever be pulled up but by a Rope. And here I cannot forbear giving them one good-natured Wish, that the Jacobites may (as the Bells certainly will) remain for the future Quiet without any such puling; and that as they resemble a mere Machine in so many Instances, so may they likewise resemble it in this, *viz.* never to be put in Motion unless by an adequate Cause from without.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, Auguſt 17.

WE have received the diſagreeable News from Barcelona, that ſeveral Tranſport Veſſels, which were bringing back from the Iſland of Majorca the Remainder of ſeven Companies of an Iriſh Regiment, had the Misfortune to be taken by three large Barbary Corſairs. There were on board theſe Ships 20 Officers and 100 Soldiers, with their Wives and Children, all reduced to the melancholy Condition of being carried Slaves to Barbary. W. E.

Cracovia, Auguſt 25. A Proclamation has been iſſued in our Dioceſe for a public Faſt, to petition Heaven to preſerve us from the terrible Affliction of Locuſts. We learn from Zamoſe that a mighty Swarm of theſe Inſects having approached the Town, they rung the Bells, made all Kinds of Noiſe in the neighbouring Parts, and a frequent firing of Guns, which freed them from the intended Viſit; but that upon uſing the ſame Means againſt another Swarm they ſaw coming, the Effect was not ſo happy, for the Swarm divided into two Parts, one of which fled another Way, but the other, not to be diſturbed by any poſſible Means, lighted upon the Paſturage of the Town, and ſtaid all Night, but on the Morrow continued their Route, not without having done conſiderable Damage. This ſecond was followed by a third Swarm, much more numerous than the other two, and was three Hours paſſing by the Town. ib.

Vienna, Sept. 4. Mr. Keith, whom his Britannick Majeſty has appointed to ſucceed Sir Thomas Robinſon, arrived here from Hanover the 1ſt Inſtant. Two grand Conferences have lately been held at Court, wherein the Plan of a new Barrier for the Republick of the United Provinces was deliberated upon. According to which, it will be formed of the Town of Dendermonde, the Citadel of Antwerp, of Mechlin, and of the Territory which extends from that Place along the Dyle, the Leck, and the Old Demer, as far as Maeſtricht, terminating at the Maze. In this Caſe Archot, Sichem, and Dieſt, will be fortified. ib.

Dreſden, Sept 6. The Advices from Warſovia inform us, that Affairs there are like to take a happy Turn at the approaching General Diet, but we are aſſured that thoſe Things which will be propoſed there are of ſuch a Nature as to demand the King's Preſence, even after a Reſolution ſhall be taken about them, conformable to his Majeſty's Intentions, and the Advantage of the Kingdom. The laſt Letters from Prague import, that two Columns of the Ruſſian Troops are already arrived in Bohemia, and that the Third is daily expected there. ib.

Hamburgh, Sept. 10. It appears certain, that the Ruſſians will not return into their own Country this Year; and we are aſſured that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has declared, by her Miniſters, to the Maritime Powers, 'That ſhe willingly conſents her Troops ſhould diſcontinue their March for the Low Countries, and even 'that they ſhould return, and leave the German Territories: But as theſe Troops marched all laſt Winter, 'and alſo Part of the Summer, and conſequently deſirous of Reſt, ſhe cannot ſubmit this Body ſhould be 'ruined for Want of neceſſary Refreſhment, which muſt 'certainly happen, if they march for Ruſſia during the 'Autumn, and Part of the Winter; and that therefore 'ſhe hopes the Maritime Powers will procure neceſſary 'and convenient Winter Quarters for the ſaid Troops, 'and likewiſe provide for their Subſiſtence, according 'to the Letter and Spirit of the Treaty, Signed the '19th of November, 1747.

Hanover, Sept. 10. The King is in perfect Health; her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Mary of Heſſe is returned to Caſſel. Letters from the Netherlands import, that the Troops of this Electorate will not go out of their Quarters of Cantonment till after the Peace ſhall be publiſhed; ſo that they are not expected here till the Month of November. ib.

Paris, Sept. 9. The Dutch Priſoners of War in France have had Orders to prepare themſelve for returning Home. The Hope of a fine Vintage is ſo great, that Wines are conſiderably fallen in Price. ib.

Paris, Sept. 13. It is given out here, that the Engliſh will not reſtore Cape Breton before the Low Countries are evacuated, and that France demands twenty Millions of the Engliſh, by Way of Indemnification for the Damages lately done at Pondicherry. It is aſſured, that the Marriage of the Prince of Piedmont with the third Lady of France, will be immediately declared. Duke d'Aumont is preparing for a Voyage to London, where he is to reſide in Quality of Ambaſſador. ib.

From the Paris A-la-Main, Sept. 13.

'King Staniſlaus of Poland, who had been at Trianon ever ſince the 30th ult. ſet out on Tueſday to return into Lorrain. His Poliſh Majeſty, during his Stay at Trianon, made ſeveral Journies incog. to Verſailles, and was ſeveral Times viſited at Trianon by her Majeſty and the Royal Family. ib.

Paris, Sept. 15. Nothing is waited for but the King's Departure for Fontainbleau, in order to take down the whole Front of the Caſtle of Verſailles. They are very buſy in repairing the Palace of Luxemburg, and enlarging the Apartments there. It is ſaid the King gives twelve Millions for building the Square where his Statue is to be erected, and to reimburſe private Perſons whoſe Houſes muſt be pulled down on that Occaſion. Marſhal Lowendahl, who ſet out on Sunday Evening for Bruſſels, hath ſold his Field Equipages. A magnificent Coach, and ſuperb Liveries, are making here for the Embaſſador expected from Vienna. We are ſo ſure of a Peace with the King of Sardinia, that Count de Paza has obtained his Liberty, and many Officers are arrived here from the Army in Italy. Action 1462 Liv. 10 Sols. ib.

Liege, Sept 10. There lately happened here a bloody Quarrel between ſome of the Officers of our own Troops upon the Subject of Service, wherein two Captains were wounded, and another killed. There alſo Yeſterday aroſe a Diſpute between two of ours and two French Soldiers, which would have had more fatal Conſequences, if one of our Officers had not killed upon the Spot a Soldier of our Troops, who was the principal Cauſe of the Quarrel. ib.

Amſterdam, Sept. 15. The many important Affairs which had required the Preſence of the Stadtholder in this City having been happily determined, his Serene Highneſs ſet out this Day for the Hague, attended with the Acclamations and Benedictions of the Inhabitants. ib.

Hague, Sept. 15. The Duke de Broglio, and the Count his Brother, accompanied by four other French Officers of Diſtinction, who arrived here laſt Week, had on the 13th the Honour to be preſented to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, who gave them a very polite Reception. They are ſince ſet out to ſee the other Cities of theſe Provinces. ib.

Hague, Sept. 17. Sunday laſt between 7 and 8 at Night the Stadtholder returned in perfect Health from Amſterdam, to his Houſe in the Wood, accompanied with the Princeſs Royal; and this Day the Princeſs Dowager likewiſe arrived about 9 at Night, and was received in a ſolemn Manner by the Burgeſſes under Arms; her Royal Highneſs lay laſt Night at Utrecht, at the Counteſs of Athlone's. ib.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Sept. 10. This Morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſet out for Harwich, to embark there for Holland.

Naples, Auguſt 20. N. S. In the Evening of the 15th Inſtant, the uſual Annual Fair was opened in the Neighbourhood of the Royal Palace, and their Majeſties in an open Coach took ſeveral Turns about it. The Marquis de Gregorio, the late Agent Victualler General of the French and Spaniſh Troops in Lombardy, has been appointed by the King, Superintendant-General of the Cuſtom-houſe here, with the Appointment of 2000 Ducats per Annum.

Hanover, Sept. 15, N. S. His Majeſty ſets out for the Gohrde on Monday next.

Hague, Sept. 17, N. S. The Prince of Orange returned to this Place laſt Sunday Evening, with Count Bentinck and the Greffier Fagel, who both attended his Highneſs the whole Time he was at Amſterdam. Before he left that Town, he depoſed the nine reigning Echevins, five of which were, however, immediately reſtored to their Office, and four new ones appointed inſtead of the others. His Highneſs likewiſe reformed the Oud Raad, or Old Council, by ſtriking off the Liſt forty eight Members, out of near Ninety, of which that body conſiſted. The Independant Council of War was alſo appointed laſt Saturday; but as the Prince had propoſed in his Proclamation of the 10th, that the Council of War ſhould elect, by Majority of Votes, five Colonels, and fill up in the ſame Manner the other vacant Commiſſion; or elſe that a Liſt ſhould be made out of double the Number of Perſons required, out of which his Highneſs ſhall nominate thoſe he ſhould think proper to fill up the Vacancies; the Burghers choſe to follow the firſt of thoſe Methods, and have accordingly elected their five Colonels, and all the other Officers of the Militia. Count Bentinck and M. Van Borſelen, propoſe to ſet out Tomorrow for Aix la Chapelle; but no Day is yet fixed for M. C. Bentink's Departure for Hanover. The States General have granted to their Eaſt India Company a Renewal of its Charter for the Term of twenty Years.

Stockholm, Sept. 7. The King ſince his Return from Carelſberg has been ſometimes better and ſometimes worſe. A ſwelling in his Legs has given him great Pain, which has lately a little abated. His Majeſty takes every Opportunity that his Indiſpoſition will give him, of doing Acts of Piety, and of converſing with eccleſiaſtical Miniſters, in order to prepare for another Life. Letters from Finland adviſe, that the Ruſſian Troops in Carelia are increaſed to 18,000 Men, but they give no manner of Umbrage, keeping exactly within their own Limits. W. E.

Genoa, Aug. 24. Within theſe few Days the Auſtrian Priſoners, who are here, have been reviewed, whence it is conjectured that it will not be long before they are releaſed. The Enlargement of the Officers is alſo talked of: However, General Nadaſti, who commands at Novi, ſent a Drum the Day before Yeſterday to the Duke de Richlieu, deſiring him to grant no more Paſſports, for that no Regard would be had to them: At preſent we are ignorant of the Cauſe of this Piece of News. Letters from Baſtia ſet the Affairs of Corſica in a favourable Light; the chief Matra, after having failed in his Attempt againſt Padulella, is retired into the Diſtrict of Aleria. ib.

Rome, Aug. 31. The Pope having finiſhed a laborious Work in ten Volumes, the Subject of which is the Dioceſian Synods, of many Controverſies and Matters of Lithurgy, for the Uſe of the Academy at Coimbre, the Holy Father has actually bound it very elegantly, with a Deſign of preſenting it to the King of Portugal. ib.

Leghorn, Aug. 31. The Marquis Starella, Aid de Camp to the Infant Don Philip, having deſired Permiſſion to enter the Town after the Gates were ſhut, the Officer, who commanded the Guard, refuſed him, upon which the other ſent him a Challenge; but the Morrow Morning the Officer had the Marquis arreſted as he entered the Town, and committed him to a Citadel, where he ſtill continues. The Government has taken this Affair into Conſideration, which may indeed prove a ſerious one, on Account of ſome Diſpatches the Marquis had with him, from the Infant to the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Spaniſh Conſul has even made ſome Repreſentatiyns upon the Matter. We have Advice by a Ship from Malta, that two Tuſcan Barques of Force were arrived there from Conſtantinople, who carried a Baghaw to Algiers ſent there by the Porte, between his Imperial Majeſty, as Duke of Tuſcany, and the Bey of Algier, in order to ſettle the Freedom of Commerce, and the Tuſcan Flag. ib.

Florence, Sept. 3. Count Palavicini arrived here Poſt the Day before Yeſterday from Piſo, and after having viewed his Regiment, and dined with Count Brown, he ſet out for Milan; we are aſſured that his Stay will be but five Days, and that after that Time he will ſet forward for Vienna. The Troops which have had Orders to return into Germany, have begun their March for that Purpoſe. ib.

Florence, Sept. 3. Two Engliſh Veſſels, who had cruized in the Levant, came to Leghorn, and after a ſhort Stay, departed to join the Fleet at Portmahon, which is to return ſoon for England. ib.

Milan, Sept. 4. Count Palavicini, who is come here in Quality of Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majeſty, is commiſſioned, it is ſaid, to ſettle with the Republic of Genoa the Article which concerns the Genoeſe Eſtates confiſcated in Lombardy. All the Moveables of the Ducal Palace of Guaſtolla, have been ſold at a Million of Livres. The Hoſpital belonging to the Imperialiſts, which was at Parma, is removed to Mantua. Orders have been ſent to Pavia for providing of 20,000 Rations of Bread, whence it is inferred, that General Nadaſti's Corps will ſoon leave their Quarters of Cantonment, and return into the Milaneze. People ſay, that the Republic of Genoa has agreed with France to keep 10,000 Troops in Pay of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. According to the Information we have, the Genoeſe refuſed to releaſe the Auſtrian Priſoners, unleſs all the heavy Artillery which was at Gavi, be reſtored to the Republic. ib.

Venice, Sept. 7. It has been ordered that all Ships which come from the Levant, &c. ſhall perform a Quarentine of twenty one Days; and that no Perſon, Merchandize, or Effects, ſhall land in that Time upon Pain of Death. This Reſolution was taken upon Advice that two Ships from Dulcigno, but laſt from Alexandria, had landed ſome Sailors who had the Plague in the Suburbs of Scutari, and that this Diſtemper having communicated itſelf, every Day ſeven or eight Perſons died there. ib.

Warſaw, Sept. 7. We have received the unhappy News, that a great Fire has lately happened at Wengrow, whereby that Place has been entirely reduced to Aſhes. ib

Vienna, Sept. 7. It is aſſured that the King of Great Britain has cauſed Repreſentations to be made to this Court; tending to engage it to deſiſt from ſome Pretenſions, which it is ſaid hinder the ſigning the Definitive Treaty. It is not known what Anſwer the Empreſs-Queen has given thereto; but every body is perſuaded, that her Imperial Majeſty is well diſpoſed to contribute all ſhe can to accelerate the General Pacification. ib.

Nuremberg, Sept. 12. The three Columns of the Ruſ-

sian Troops are actually entered Bohemia. They are marching towards Prague, where they will ſtay ſome Days till Subſiſtence ſhould have been provided for their Paſſage, as well through Bohemia as through Poland. ib.

Berlin, Sept. 14. On Tueſday laſt an Expreſs paſſed through this City from Peterſburgh, in its Way to Bohemia, carrying Orders to the Ruſſian Troops for haſtening their Return through Poland without ſtopping any where. The Royal Academy of Sciences at their laſt Aſſembly elected Dr. Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society in London, a Member of that Academy. ib.

Francfort, Sept. 15. Count Cobentzel is ſtill with the Elector of Mayence; and as the Election of a Coadjutor to the Biſhop of Worms is fixed for the 7th of the next Month, there is no doubt that the Choice of a Chapter will fall on that Prince. A Project is talked of, and ſaid to be on the Tapis, for inviting the Maritime Powers to accede to the Aſſociation of the Anterior Circles. ib.

Bruſſels, Sept. 15. Notwithſtanding the Reform the French have made of 25,000 Militia, the ſpeculative People here are alarmed at the frequent Conferences held between the two Marſhals, and the Eſtabliſhment of a large Magazine at Maeſtricht, whither Marſhal Lowendahl is ſpeedily going again to take upon him the Command there. ib.

Hague, Sept. 19. His Serene Highneſs is in perfect Health ſince his Return from Amſterdam, and aſſiſted this Morning at the Deliberations of the Council of State. Her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager, dines this Day with her Son and Daughter at the Palace in the Wood. This Morning, at Five o'Clock, Count Bentinck ſet out for Aix la Chapelle, the Baron de Berſelle goes thither Tomorrow, and we continue to flatter ourſelves that the Definitive Treaty will be quickly ſigned. It is, however, thought a little ſtrange, that the French ſeem no longer in any Hurry to part from Bergen-op-Zoom; that Marſhal Count de Saxe ſhould put off his Departure for Paris till the Month of November; that Marſhal Count Lowendahl ſhould think of returning to, and reſuming the Command of Maeſtricht, and that Orders ſhould be given for rendering all the Magazines there compleat. We are alſo told, That the Order ſent for reducing twenty-nine thouſand Men, in the French Troops, has been ſuſpended.

The laſt Accounts from Aix la Chapelle are leſs clear, and poſitive, than formerly; and People begin to remark, that ſince the Arrival of M. du Theil, all Things have been carried on there with much more Reſerve and Secreſy than uſual. We make no Manner of Doubt here, notwithſtanding what is reported to the contrary in the German Gazettes, that the Ruſſian Auxiliaries will immediately enter Poland, in order to traverſe that Country before the ſharp Seaſon of the Year comes on, to avoid being expoſed to a ſecond Winter. Orders upon this Head have been diſpatched to our Commiſſaries, together with large Remittances, for where Money is plenty there cannot ſurely be any thing wanting. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Berlin, Sept. 14, N. S. The King of Pruſſia is expected here in his Return from Sileſia, but will only ſtay a Day or two, and then proceed to Potzdam. ib.

Paris, Sept. 16, N. S. The Court will remove to Fountainebleau on the 30th Inſtant. The Reform of the Troops begins to be put in Execution, for ten Men of each Company in the French and Swiſs Regiments of Guards were diſmiſſed Yeſterday; and two Ordinances have been publiſhed, dated the 1ſt Inſtant, the one enjoining a Battalion in each of the Regiments of Limoſin, Dauphin, Segur, Royal Vaineau, and la Couronne, to be diſbanded; and the other ordering, that the Light Troops of the Graſſins, which conſiſt together of 1500 Men, ſhould be reduced to 970, of whom 240 are to be Horſe. Thoſe of Morliere and Bretons Volontairs, conſiſting alſo of 1500 Men each, will be reduced to 980, of whom 660 are to be Foot, and the reſt Horſe. The foreign Regiment of Geſchrey, of 1200 Men, will alſo be reformed, and 540 of them are to ſerve as Foot, and the reſt as Horſe. The Huſſar Corps of Fletcher will likewiſe be reduced to 360 Men, of whom 240 are to be Foot, and the reſt Horſe. ib.

Bruſſels, Sept. 18, N. S. Marſhal Lowendahl is expected to arrive here next Friday or Saturday Evening, and it is thought he will go from hence to Namur and Maeſtricht. A Swiſs Regiment, which was canton'd in the Pays de Limbourgh, is come hither, but it is not known how long it will continue here. ib.

Rotterdam, Sept. 20, N. S. The Magiſtrates of Haerlem have all reſigned their Places, and remitted the Choice of a new Magiſtracy to the Prince of Orange. ib.

Hague, Sept. 20, N. S. The public Tranquillity ſeems at preſent to be pretty well reſtored at Amſterdam. But we hear from Haerlem, that every Thing there is in the utmoſt Confuſion. Count Bentinck ſet out Yeſterday Morning for Aix la Chapelle; as did likewiſe M. C. Bentinck the ſame Day in the Evening for Hanover. The Princeſs Dowager of Orange arrived here from Leeuwarden laſt Tueſday Evening. ib.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

Thurſday one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers ſet out with Diſpatches from the Lords of the Regency for the Earl of Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robinſon, at Aix la Chapelle. W. E.

Yeſterday Mr. Spencer, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at his Grace the Duke of Bedford's Office from Hanover, with Affairs of Importance. ib.

Yeſterday Morning the Houſe of Mr. Hartall, at Hackney, was broke open, and robb'd of Goods to a conſiderable Value. ib.

The Ruſſel Man of War of eighty Guns, Capt. Buckle, now at Chatham, is ordered to be paid off, and the Men diſcharged. ib.

As is likewiſe the Alderney, Capt. Toms, of 20 Guns, lately arrived from Liſbon. ib.

Thurſday was married at the Hoſpital Chapel, at Greenwich, Captain Mayne, a Commander in the Royal Navy, to Miſs Anne Trever, of Woolwich. ib.

On Tueſday Night laſt died at the Bath, that great and good Prelate Dr. Edmund Gibſon, Lord Biſhop of London. In him this Church and Nation have loſt a real and able Friend, and Chriſtianity a wiſe, ſtrenuous, and ſincere Advocate.

His Lordſhip was a Biſhop of this Church near thirty-three Years, viz. ſeven in the See of Lincoln, and upwards of twenty-five in that of London. ib.

Wedneſday died at Mile-End, Capt. Philip Studman, who had acquired a Fortune in the American Trade. ib.

Monday.

This Morning, about Five o' Clock, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſet out from St. James's for Harwich, to embark for Holland. ib.

Yeſterday Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; ſet out for Harwich to embark for Holland. ib.

Common Report has given the Biſhoprick of London to Dr. Butler, Biſhop of Briſtol, and Dean of St. Paul's; — the Biſhoprick of Briſtol to Dr. Hume, Reſidentiary of St. Paul's;—and the Reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's to Dr. Johnſon, late Sub-Maſter of Weſtminſter School, one of the King's Chaplains, and now attending on his Majeſty at Hanover. ib.

Tueſday.

Letters from Vienna ſay, that as the Empreſs draws near the Time of her Delivery, ſhe will retire entirely from Buſineſs as ſoon as the Emperor returns to take on him the Adminiſtration of Affairs. The ſame Letters add, that the Abſence of Sir Thomas Robinſon and his Conſort are greatly regretted by the Miniſters and Nobility, and by all who had the Honour of their Acquaintance during their Reſidence in this City. W. E.

The Creditors of Baron Trenck, and all who have any Demands on him, have Liberty to proſecute him, before Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe. ib.

Advices from Bourdeaux ſay, that ſuch Plenty of all Things arrive there, as make them forget the Miſeries they have ſuffered. The Port is ſo full of foreign Veſſels, that Lodgings are very difficult to be got in the Town. They write the ſame Thing from different Ports of France. ib.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that as ſoon as Count Salle arrived there from his Confinement at Dantzick, he was put into the Baſtile. ib.

Sunday a Meſſenger arrived from Harwich, with Advice, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland embarked on board the Fubbs Yacht at Six o'Clock on Saturday Evening, and ſet Sail for Holland immediately, with a fair Wind, under Convoy of the Glaſgow Man of War. ib.

We hear that her Grace the Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle continues ſtill indiſpoſed at Hanover. ib.

This Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſet out from his Seat at Peterſham for the Bath. ib.

Laſt Week —— Allen, Eſq; who had reſided ſeveral Years at Naples as Conſul, arrived at his Houſe in Poland-Street from that Kingdom. ib.

Yeſterday Stephen Poyntz, Eſq; ſent out from his Apartments at St. James's, for his Seat in Berkſhire. ib.

The Corpſe of the late Lord Biſhop of London will be removed from Bath and interr'd at Fulham, by the Remains of his Lady and Children, who were removed about a Month ſince from Lambeth thither. ib.

Laſt Saturday Evening the Scaffolding was taken down at Ironmongers-hall in Fenchurch-ſtreet, the Front being quite finiſhed, which is eſteemed by the beſt Judges to be as complete and well-finiſhed a Piece of Maſons Work as any in the City. ib

Yeſterday the Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 36,721, being ther firſt drawn, is entitled to 500l. No. 15,093, was drawn a Prize of 500l. and No. 26,876; 427, and 41,263, Prizes of 100l. each. ib.

On Saturday, between Eleven and Twelve at Night, the Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when thirty three Priſoners were tried, one whereof was capitally convicted, viz. William Garner, for a Rape committed upon a Girl of thirteen Years of Age, who with the 12 other Criminals capitally convicted this Seſſions, received Sentence of Death. ib.

Sixteen were caſt for Tranſportation, and 16 acquitted.

There were ninety-ſeven Priſoners tried this Seſſions.

The next enſuing Seſſions begins at the Old Bailey, on Wedneſday the 12th of October. ib.

Wedneſday.

By a Gentleman who arrived on Thurſday laſt from Port-Mahon we have an Account, that General Blakeney arrived there in good Health the latter End of May laſt; and that he was received with the greateſt Honour and Eſteem by all the Inhabitants in that Iſland. W. E.

Sunday Night a Coach returning to Town from Enfield, full of Paſſengers, had the Misfortune to be overturned into a Ditch, whereby ſome of them were very much bruiſed. ib.

Litchfield, Sept. 9. On Tueſday the 6th of September the Races began for this City, when his Majeſty's Plate of a Hundred Guineas, was won by the Duke of Ancaſter. ib.

On Wedneſday the Plate for four Year old Horſes was likewiſe won by his Grace. And,

On Thurſday the Plate for aged Horſes was won by Borlace Warren, Eſq; ib.

There was a very numerous Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at this Meeting; upwards of 200 Gentlemen dined each Day at the firſt Ordinary; among whom were 10 Ladies, and above 100 Gentlemen of good Eſtates in the County of Stafford. The Company were entertained each Night with a Ball, and in the Morning with a Concert. Seventeen Ladies of Quality, and above 100 Ladies of Diſtinction, were at a Ball, which was conducted with the greateſt Order and Regularity. A very large Subſcription was made for the next Year's Plates, and the Hon. Richard Leveſon Gower and Sir William Wolſeley, Bart. was nominated Stewards. ib. *We begin to hope that our Ridicule on the* PLAIDS *hath produced ſome good Effects.*

Thurſday.

Tueſday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales came to Carlton-houſe from Chiefden. W. E.

Sir William Corbett, Bart. who has been dangerouſly ill for ſome Time paſt, at his Houſe in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's, is now much better. ib.

On Tueſday Orders were given for Tranſports to be victualled to bring over the Regiments of Bragg, Honeywood, Skelton, and Frampton, from Flanders ib.

Laſt Saturday was exported for Holland 4000 Ounces of foreign Gold Coin, and 30,000 Ounces of foreign Silver Coin. ib.

We hear, that the Crews of ſeventy-three Men of War will not be paid their full Pay nor diſcharged, but receive Part of Payment, in order to keep them in his Majeſty's Service. ib.

We have Advice from New-England, that the Governor of that Province, with Governor Clinton of New-York, were arrived at Albany from their reſpective Governments. ib

Friday.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of York has been pleaſed to appoint the Rev. Dr. Wanley, one of his Chaplains, to be Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell in Nottinghamſhire; and the Rev. Mr. Thomas, another of his Grace's Chaplains, to be Archdeacon of Nottingham; both in the room of the Rev. Mr. Marſden, lately deceaſed. W. E.

We hear that Col. Fitzroy, who lately married her Grace the Dutcheſs of Beaufort, has reſigned his Commiſſion as ſecond Major in the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards. ib.

This Morning died at his Houſe in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's, Sir William Corbett, Bart. of Adderley, near Drayton, in Shropſhire, and Member of Parliament for Ludlow, in the ſaid County; and is ſucceeded in his Title and Eſtate by his Brother, a Clergyman. ib.

Laſt Tueſday the Workmen finiſhed the pulling down the Scaffolding in Weſtminſter-hall, erected for the Tryals of the Rebel Lords, which was ſold to a Builder for 400l. Perquiſite of his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, as Lord Great Chamberlain of England. ib.

This Morning No. 2627 and 57,811 were drawn Prizes of 100l. and No. 39,647, 10,160, 50l. ib.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, *Sept.* 13.

'Saturday the Viper Sloop of War arrived at Spit-'head.

'The ſame Day arrived the Romney Man of War. 'and ſailed into the Harbour.

'Yeſterday arrived the Briſtol Man of War, the Hon. 'Capt. Montague.

GALLIMATIA.

By *Morgan* Scrub, Grubſtreet-Solicitor, whileom Author of *Old-England.*

That infernal Blockhead, the Grubſtreet, Billingſgate, Hackney, Jack-aſs, Scribbler called the *London Evening Poſt*, in his Braggings of Saturday laſt, charges the Miniſtry with making a Preſent of Cape Breton. Such a Fool is beſt anſwered by a ſilly Story. An Iriſhman, who, as the Committee ſays, is above being of a Trade, was asked to ſell a Horſe: *Upon my Shoule, ſays he, I ſcorn to ſell my Horſe; but I will make you a Preſhent of him, if you will make me a Preſhent of ſomething more than the Value.*

Yeſterday a *well-dreſſed* Man was taken up in the Green Park, St. James's, for attempting to commit Sodomy with a Corporal, and carried to the Guard Room at St. James's. W. E. *Had he been delivered to the Populace*, he *would have been* much better dreſſed; *and in a manner more becoming him.*

Yeſterday Mr. Hynd, a Fellmonger at Deptford, was robbed by three Fellows in Lock-fields, of Four Pounds, and his Watch. It is remarkable, this Robbery was committed during the Execution on Kennington Common. ib. *It was prudent to take the Opportunity while the Hangman was otherwiſe engaged.*

Thurſday Night a Gentleman and Lady were robbed of their Money, Watches, and Rings, in Ham Walks near Richmond, by two Men in Sailor's Habits. ib. *This is nothing more than privateering at Land.*

Saturday Morning a Woman who ſells Herbs in Newgate Market, going thro' St. Paul's Church-yard, had her Pocket cut off, in which were ſix Guineas, beſides ſome other Things of Value. G. A. *I ſuppoſe ſhe muſt have had a Hoop on.*

Dublin. The *Honour* of Duelling is at preſent carried ſo high in this Kingdom, that laſt Week at Dungannan, a Journeyman Taylor challenged a Journeyman Wig-Maker to fight him at Sword and Piſtol in a Saw-pit. The Seconds were a Journeyman Barber and a Journeyman Baker; but, by the timely Interpoſition of an old Chelſea Out-Penſioner, the Effuſion of Blood was prevented, by his Threats upon the firſt Aggreſſor. ib. *The ſoldier, I ſuppoſe, diſdained to ſee the noble Trade of killing Men uſurped by Fellows whoſe Profeſſion it is to kill lice.*

On Wedneſday laſt died, after four Days Illneſs, Mr. Atherton, Maſter of the Valiant Trooper, at Paddington; his Wife was ſo much affected at his Death, that ſhe immediately fell into Fits, and died on Friday laſt. They were Yeſterday carried to St. Albans to be interr'd together in one Grave. W. E. ——*Over which her Sex ought to erect a Tomb-ſtone for the Wife, as ſhe hath done them more honour than all the fine Ladies of the Age put together.*

Yeſterday Morning died, at his Houſe in Baſing-Lane, Mr. George Druce, a Painter, a Man of *True Natural Humour* as a Companion, of great Integrity in his Buſineſs, and very much eſteemed by all that knew him. G. A.——*All of whom, I ſuppoſe, very well knew what is meant by* True Natural Humour as a Companion. *Perhaps this True Natural Humour may reſemble that True Natural Eloquence printed in the ſilly* London Evening-Poſt, *of* Tueſday, *from the Mouth of an* Indian Orator. 'We 'put a *great deal of Fire* under our Kettle, and the *Ket-'tle boil'd high*, and ſo it does ſtill, that the *Frenchmen's 'Heads might ſoon be boiled.* But when we look'd a-'bout us, to ſee how it was with the *Engliſh Kettle*, we 'ſaw the Fire was *almoſt out*, and that it *hardly* boiled 'at all; and that *no Frenchmen's Heads* were like to be 'in it.——*It is ſtrange that ſuch a Writer ſhould have any Thing in his Kettle, and conſequently any need of more Fire under it, than there is in his Noddle.*

BANKRUPTS.

John Hayward, of Lavenham in Suffolk, Money-Scrivener.

Robert Armſtrong, of Swalwell, in the County of Durham, Merchant and Chapman.

Joſeph Hill, late of London, but now of Goodman's Fields in the County of Middleſex, Merchant.

Richard Fiſher, of the Pariſh of St. Olave, Southwark, in the County of Surry, Diſtiller and Tobacconiſt.

Bank Stock 126 5 8ths a 3 8ths. India Ditto, no Price. South Sea Stock no Price. Ditto Old Annuities 100 1 half Ditto New 99 5 8ths. a 3 4ths. Bank Annuities 1746, 97. Ditto 1747, 97 5 8ths a 1 half. Ditto Lottery 1747, 96 3 4ths a 1 half. Bank Annuities 1748, 96 3 4ths a 1 4th a 3 4ths Three per Cent. Annuities 89 5 8ths. a 1 4th Million Bank 103. Equivalent no Price. Royal Aſſurance 76. London Aſſurance, 10. Engliſh Copper, 4 l. 17 s. 6d. Bank Circulation 8l. 2s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds 19s. a 17s. a 20s. Prem. Lottery Tickets, 11 l. 9s. a 5s. 6d. a 7s.

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JOSEPHUS SIMPSON, A. M. *Coll. Reg. Oxon. Socius.*

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